



QASHQADARYO IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CRIME IN 1991 2021

Rajabov Farukh Alisherovich

Lawyer

Annatation:

This article deals with the fight against crime in the Kashkadarya region. Emphasis was placed on covering the environment in the period 1991-2021

Keyword: Crime, including security, political, legal

Since 1991, the people of Kashkadareo have developed legislative and political changes in the fight against crime. The legislation contains important changes that require the fight against crime. The first of these changes is the introduction of a duty to prosecute persons involved in the fight against crime. Also, the obligation to keep secret the legal and information of the persons participating in the fight against crime was established. Since 1991, the fight against crime has led to increased legislative and political efforts. This obligation creates an opportunity to maintain and protect legal communications between individuals in disputes. These changes will help increase the community's ability to fight crime and provide the community with a sense of security. Crime fighting should include and encourage the community to ensure the safety of each individual. This includes quickly finding the presence of crime fighting, maintaining public safety and avoiding new types of crime. In the fight against crime, changes related to the increase of criminal law and politics have an important role in ensuring the safety of the public. Finding and implementing these changes quickly will go a long way in keeping the community safe. During these years, many legislative and political changes were made for Kashadareos in the fight against crime. Among the steps taken by these changes, the first step is the establishment and formation of the obligation to step by step consider the persons who participated in the fight against crime. These changes will help increase the number of police officers in the fight against crime and provide the community with a sense of security.

During the years of independence, complex measures were implemented in the republic to prevent crimes and combat crime, and positive results were achieved in the provision of law and order in the country and significant improvement of the criminogenic situation.

At the same time, the work forms and methods of the state bodies implementing crime prevention do not fully meet today's requirements, primarily due to insufficient use of information and communication technologies.





In most cases, state agencies assess crime prevention as the task of law enforcement agencies only, and as a result, do not pay due attention to this activity.

The fact that the measures for the prevention of offenses and the fight against crime are not directed to a specific destination and that they are not comprehensively approached, as well as the lack of efficiency in the development of measures to determine the reasons and conditions for the systematic commission of offenses and their elimination, does not produce the expected results.

Inadequate initiative of competent bodies, lack of appropriate level of inter-departmental cooperation

the disproportion between the increasing measures requires radical improvement of activities in the field of crime prevention and crime fighting.

In the fight against crime, kashadare 1991-2021 will involve gholis, javdons, and all community members. These struggles involve agencies and public organizations that rely heavily on reporting crimes, trying to find and arrest criminals. In the fight against crime, community organizations and human rights protection agencies are involved in coordination, along with the addition of police and enforcement officers to maintain the safety of citizens. Such struggles help to correct the purposeful criminals as well as the lack of purpose that harms the community.

References:

1. <https://lex.uz/docs/-3141186>
2. Muminovna, Kodirova Mamlakat. "Khudayar Khan's rule of kokand Khanate." *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal* 3.02 (2022): 182-185.
3. Mamlakat, Qodirova, and Mannonov Yorqin. "BOZOR SAMADOV-XALQ QAHRAMONI." *BARQARORLIK VA YETAKCHI TADQIQOTLAR ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI* (2022): 696-698.
4. Safarov, Akmal, and Mamlakat Qodirova. "PAXTA YAKKAHOKIMLIGI DAVRIDA XOTIN-QIZLARNING QISHLOQ XO 'JALIGIDAGI O 'RNI (QASHQADARYO MISOLIDA)." *E Conference Zone*. 2022.
5. Muminovna, Kodirova Mamlakat. "Issues of the Ethnogenesis of the Uzbek People in Ethnographic Studies of Uzbekistan During the Years of Independence." *Eurasian Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences* 7 (2022): 116-118.
6. Muminovna, Kodirova Mamlakat. "Development of community livestock during the years of independence on the example of kashkadare and surkhandare." *Academicia Globe: Inderscience Research* 3.04 (2022): 455-457
7. Mannonov, Yorqin, and Mamlakat Qodirova. "LAG'MON QISHLOG'I TARIXI." *Scientific progress* 3.3 (2022): 876-880.





8. Davronbek, Normurodov, and Qodirova Mamlakat. "Abu nasr inb Muhammad Farobiy." Ta'lim fidoyilari 5.9 (2022): 496-499.

9. Muminovna, Kodirova Country. "HISTORY OF CREATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS IN UZBEKISTAN." Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal 3.12 (2022): 967-969.

10. Muminovna, Kodirova Mamlakat. "Why mahatma Gandhi changed the world forever." Academia Globe: Inderscience Research 3.06 (2022): 361-367.pg. 67

11. <https://anticorruption.uz/uz/item/2022/05/30/qashqadaryo-viloyat-korrupsiyaga-qarshi-kurashish-hududiy-kengashining-yigilishida-bank-tizimidagi-masuliyatsizlik-va-sustkashliklar-tanqidiy-korib-chiqildi>

